

Esse vídeo vai:

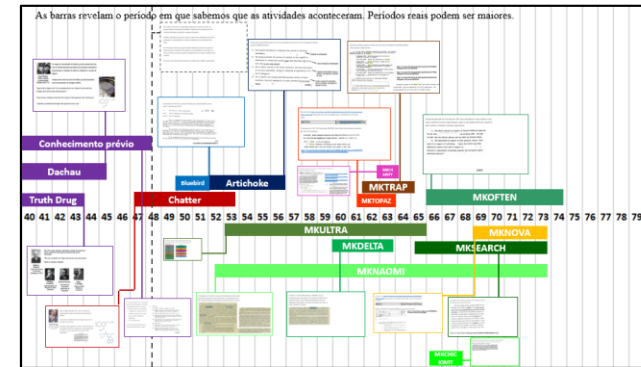
- Fazer uma análise histórica do que sabemos que ocorreu nos projetos MKULTRA e relacionados.
- Mostrar documentos que comprovam essa análise histórica.
- Analisar brevemente alegações envolvendo a continuidade dos experimentos.

Talvez, no futuro, eu:

- Produza vídeos sobre conspirações modernas envolvendo controle mental.

Esse vídeo não vai:

- Desclassificar novos documentos do Governo Americano.
- Analisar conspirações modernas sobre controle mental.



Em 1973, em função do pânico causado pelo escândalo Watergate, Richard Helms, então diretor da CIA, ordenou que os arquivos relativos ao MKULTRA fossem destruídos.

Cerca de 20.000 sobreviveu, pois foram armazenadas incorretamente em um prédio de negócios.

Na década de 70, diversos veículos de mídia noticiaram as experiências ilegais realizadas pelo MKULTRA. Um comitê do senado foi organizado para investigar essas acusações, e produziu diversos relatórios.

Sobre requisições FOIA, vários documentos foram desclassificados e disponibilizados para o público. Esses foram os documentos que analisamos.

Impossível saber, já que, se continua, tratam-se de arquivos atualmente classificados pela CIA.

A CIA insiste que experimentos do tipo do MKULTRA foram abandonados.

Pessoas que acompanham atividades da CIA acreditam que é pouco provável que esses experimentos não continuem hoje em dia.

Richard Helms, in his deposition to Joe Rauh in 1985, admitted that he had destroyed most of the MKUltra documents in 1973, during the government-wide panic caused by Watergate. But MKUltra continued well into the 1970s, and many CIA observers say there is little reason to believe it does not continue today under a different set of acronyms.

Diversas conspirações modernas existem envolvendo supostas continuções dos projetos MKULTRA. Analisaremos elas no futuro.

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Diversas conspirações modernas existem envolvendo supostas continuações dos projetos MKULTRA. Analisaremos elas no futuro.

Kurt Plotner
Médico nazista,
posteriormente
abrigado pela CIA.

"even the most intimate secrets from the [subject] when questions were cleverly put."

"sentiments of hatred and revenge were exposed in every case."

[illegible]

40	41	42	43
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William J. Donovan
Chefe do Escritório de Serviços Estrangeiros (OSS)

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Charles Savage

2012年12月29日
 2012年12月29日
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 2012年12月29日

Também é sugerido que sejam feitos estudos a respeito do uso de polígrafo, de formas de potencializar o resultado poligráfico, e formas de impedir que o teste do polígrafo seja eficaz.

Uma nota escrita à mão menciona a busca por voluntários para "trabalhos experimentais".

A. Can accurate information be obtained from willing or unwilling individuals

of any given individual, willing or unwilling by application of SI → Controle de atividades físicas e mentais com base nas indicações

[illegible]

Outras menções à asma são feitas,

8 Feb.-Mar1962: Design and construction of **NETAP**.

9 March 1962 : **NETAP** delivered to LIFSAT CD for placement in target area.

10 March 1962 : **NETAP** installed by LIFSAT assets and initial IP tests performed from LIFSAT VI basecove with negative results.

<http://www.near.org>

b. FAILURE OF AGENCIES TO OBTAIN OR LICENSE PAGES IMMEDIATE
NOTIFY INSTALLATION HIGHLY DESIRABLE.

http://www.scar
idPageId=479836

Attached are...

Downloaded from <http://ajph.org/> at University of California, San Diego on June 11, 2015

under "extremamente scaldat".

source: Project Bluebird

This project is now extremely important because of the increasing interest in this type of a program developing in various areas of the Agency. It is most important that these varied interests be brought into a single where systematic controls can be exercised. This will avoid duplication of techniques and interest in this field.

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redase-lexicon.pdf) informa que trata-se de um criptônimo para a Technical Services Division

MKT0PAZ CIA Technical Services Division (TS/D)

DEADLINE. KERRY REQUESTS MYTOPAZ BE PREPARED PROCURE BACKSTOPPED
DAC DOCS FOR HIS COMMERCIAL FLIGHT BERLIN. JMWAVE WILL CABLE ETA
REF ☐ 3558 1.1/10270694

<https://www.marcofirell.org/showDoc.htm?docId=192148rs&pageId=2>.

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[illegible]

100

Entity	Percentage
Current government	85%
Opposition	15%

by the then, on 10 March 1966. The DCI

behavioral control tools and in support of Division's requirements concerning chemical and biological agents affecting behavior.*

(21967)

(21967)

[illegible][illegible]

Abstract The background of the Chinese bourgeoisie is more related to a specific relationship with the state than is the case of the CFA bourgeoisie. The emergence of the Chinese bourgeoisie is closely linked to the state. The Chinese bourgeoisie has been created during the 19th century, and its development has been closely related to the state. The Chinese bourgeoisie has been created during the 19th century, and its development has been closely related to the state.

A special presentation, designed to **entertain** you, will be available to you at the **2023 FFA** convention. The presentation will be a special presentation, designed to **entertain** you, will be available to you at the **2023 FFA** convention.

Technical Services and in Frankfurt

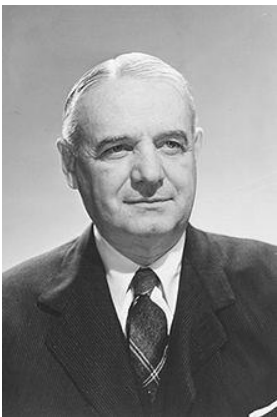
After the 3 August bombing, the 1997 resulted in the

as our first draft freight bill the 000,000. The sub-projects revealed that the technique of funding and receipt keeping should have been different for both programs. We had already established that there were no 000,000, \$100,000, or more.

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KWIT

100



Em 1943, reuniu cientistas americanos e propôs um projeto top-secret: desenvolver uma droga que induza a fala em um interrogado.

"We were not afraid to try things that had never been done before"

Dentre os cientistas, tínhamos:

**William J.
Donovan**

Chefe do Escritório
de Serviços
Estratégicos (OSS)



**Winfred
Overholser**

Superintendente do
Hospital de Santa
Elizabeth



Edward Strecker

Presidente da
Associação
Americana de
Psiquiatria



**Harry
J. Anslinger**

Cabeça do Birô
Federal de
Narcóticos

Por meio da esterificação da Cannabis, os cientistas produziram uma droga sem odor, cor ou sabor, que chamaram TD, ou “truth drug”, que relaxava as inibições do paciente e anestesiava as regiões do cérebro que provocavam a cautela.

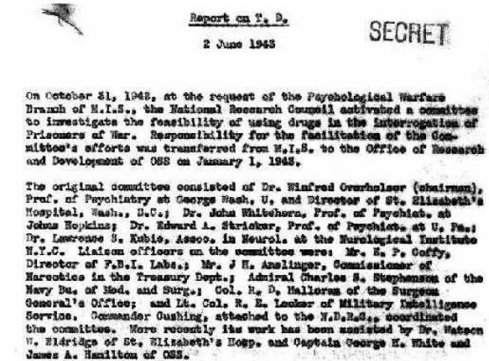
Essa droga seria facilmente administrada em um paciente sem que o mesmo soubesse, seja na comida, bebida, colocada na forma de cristais em cigarros ou por meio de injeções.

Essa substância foi aplicada em interrogados com e sem consentimento, e os resultados foram misturados.

Algumas pessoas sentiam uma necessidade de falar sobre temas profundos, outras sentiam-se paranoicas ou irritadas, outras não diziam sequer uma palavra.

"to discuss psychologically charged topics. Whatever the individual is trying to withhold will be forced to the top of his subconscious mind."

"The drug defies all but the most expert and searching analysis, and for all practical purposes can be considered beyond analysis"



Report on T. D.

2 June 1943

SECRET

On October 31, 1942, at the request of the Psychological Warfare Branch of M.I.S., the National Research Council activated a committee to investigate the feasibility of using drugs in the interrogation of Prisoners of War. Responsibility for the facilitation of the Committee's efforts was transferred from M.I.S. to the Office of Research and Development of OSS on January 1, 1943.

The original committee consisted of Dr. Winfred Overholser (chairman), Prof. of Psychiatry at George Wash. U. and Director of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Wash., D.C.; Dr. John Whitehorn, Prof. of Psychiat. at Johns Hopkins; Dr. Edward A. Stricker, Prof. of Psychiat. at U. Pa.; Dr. Lawrence S. Kubie, Assoc. in Neurol. at the Neurological Institute N.Y.C. Liaison officers on the committee were: Mr. E. P. Coffy, Director of F.B.I. Labs.; Mr. J. H. Anselinger, Commissioner of Narcotics in the Treasury Dept.; Admiral Charles S. Stephenson of the Navy Bu. of Med. and Surg.; Col. R. D. Halloran of the Surgeon General's Office; and Lt. Col. R. E. Lanker of Military Intelligence Service. Commander Cushing, attached to the N.D.M.S., coordinated the committee. More recently its work has been assisted by Dr. Watson W. Eldridge of St. Elizabeth's Hosp. and Captain George H. White and James A. Hamilton of OSS.



No campo de concentração de Dachau, procurou desenvolver um soro da verdade aplicando mescalina (um alcaloide psicolódelico) em prisioneiros e testando seu efeito ao submetê-los a sessões de hipnose.

Kurt Plötner

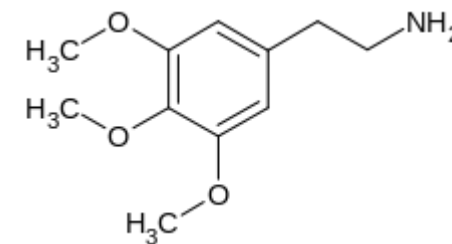
Médico nazista,
posteriormente
abrigado pela CIA.

A droga servia como um soro da verdade, mas não funcionava como um mecanismo de lavagem cerebral.

"impossible to impose one's will on another person as in hypnosis even when the strongest dose of mescaline had been given."

"even the most intimate secrets from the [subject] when questions were cleverly put."

"sentiments of hatred and revenge were exposed in every case."



Ao final da década de 40, a CIA já possuía duas formas de interrogatório com drogas que apresentavam relativa viabilidade.

- Transe com sedativos e narcohipnose.
- “Twilight zone”, obtida por meio de barbitúricos (depressores do sistema nervoso central) e anfetaminas (estimulante)
- Uso de tiopental sódico.

A CIA também tinha conhecimento de técnicas usadas em países do oriente:

d. Technique

- (1) Narcosis induced by gradual admin. drug.
- (2) Hypnosis induced by verbal suggestion during light narcosis preparatory for analysis and hypnosis.
- (3) Routine investigation history, mental state, etc.
- (4) Regression and eliciting of remote events, especially of childhood to establish content and dynamics of ideation and orientation.
- (5) After salient factors determining patient's orientation are determined - new associations are created to obtain new orientation to reality.
- (6) Repeat daily.
- (7) Post-hypnotic state re-inforced in waking patient by explanation, persuasion and re-education.
- (8) Since transference phenomena are common, it is important to choose an object which can be made suitable and is adequate for environmental contact.

(144891)

Em meados de 1948, diversos memorandos indicam que a CIA buscava iniciar um programa próprio com quatro potencialidades: triagem de pessoal, segurança pessoal, tratamento psicológico e psiquiátrico e pesquisa interrogativa.

Também é sugerido que sejam feitos estudos a respeito do uso de polígrafo, de formas de potencializar o resultado polígrafo, e formas de impedir que o teste do polígrafo seja eficaz.

Outro documento solicita que sejam levantadas informações na literatura a respeito de técnicas presentes e passadas de interrogatório, envolvendo hipnose, uso de drogas, etc.

Uma nova frente envolvendo a pesquisa em laboratório de novas técnicas também deveria ser aberta.

Uma nota escrita à mão menciona a busca por voluntários para “trabalhos experimentais”.

1. The program about to be undertaken has four general potentialities. These are personnel screening, personnel security check, psychological and psychiatric treatment of personnel, and interrogative research.
2. Under the personnel screening program interviews will be held in order to evaluate the personality and character of the individual concerned. Both written and practical psychological tests will also be administered.
3. Under the personnel security check detailed interrogation will be conducted utilizing all available interrogation techniques.
4. Under the program for the psychological and psychiatric treatment of personnel the following treatments will be available: accelerated psychoanalysis; treatment of personality and character deficiencies; elimination of undesirable traits and habits such as smoking and drinking, stuttering, etc., and the treatment of various phobias; psychological regression and memory restoration; tests and cure for sleep-talking; and the susceptibility and reaction to various stimulants such as alcohol, benzedrine and caffeine.
5. In order that the last two phases mentioned, namely, interrogation research and psychological and psychiatric treatment, be successfully conducted, it will be necessary to operate a well-equipped laboratory. Plans for the organization of this laboratory and lists of the equipment needed are forthcoming.

(148376)

1. Our current research project into the use of the Polygraph has already indicated its effectiveness as an aid to interrogation. It is time that we should consider certain counter-measures against modern interrogation aids which might be used against us by an unfriendly nation in either peace or war. Specifically, these additional aids are drugs, hypnotism, or the use of the two together. Our immediate objective is to acquire such basic and authoritative information necessary to brief our people on the manner in which these techniques might be used against them and as to what defensive measures can be taken to combat them. This knowledge is imperative to either individuals who may be exposed to such methods themselves or to staffs who are responsible for the operations and security of persons in exposed positions.

2. Accordingly, it is desired that you initiate a project to study the current information and intelligence concerning these techniques and the possible defense against them.

(148374)

The necessity for keeping well informed of present interrogation methods and special operational methods used by unfriendly countries cannot be over emphasized. Below are listed various suggested phases of research and proposed details for the carrying out of a progressive and extremely active research program.

It is recommended that every effort be made to acquire and review existing literature covering past and present interrogation techniques and the use of such operational procedures as hypnotic and drug control. The review would include all articles in periodicals and books written by specialists on such subjects as general interrogation, psychological interrogation, the use of the

Besides the survey of "existing techniques", and the "technique verification", a third phase should be kept active covering "new methods". This program would also involve actual laboratory research and the issuing of verbal and written reports. This phase would also include the improvement of techniques already in existence.

As of this date, it is felt that this Interrogation Research Section is more progressive and far in advance of all existing governmental, police, and private research activities concerning the use of operational hypnosis and highly specialized methods of interrogation. It is felt that this lead might be maintained and that the program might be further accelerated by the execution

(184382)

4. Rounding up volunteers, starting with
A + A, for experimental work here
testing techniques & establishing a
training pattern in defensive measure.

(184381)



Charles Savage

Tenente e graduado
em medicina

O projeto Chatter durou entre 1947 e 1953, e foi liderado pelo psiquiatra Charles Savage no Naval Medical Research Center em Bethesda.

Assim como na Alemanha Nazista, tentou-se aplicar altas doses de mescalina, mas sem sucesso.

Em seguida, militares deprimidos e “normais” foram medicados com doses graduais de LSD, até o momento em que a droga surtiu efeitos psicológicos, os quais Savage classificou como uma “reação esquizofrênica”.

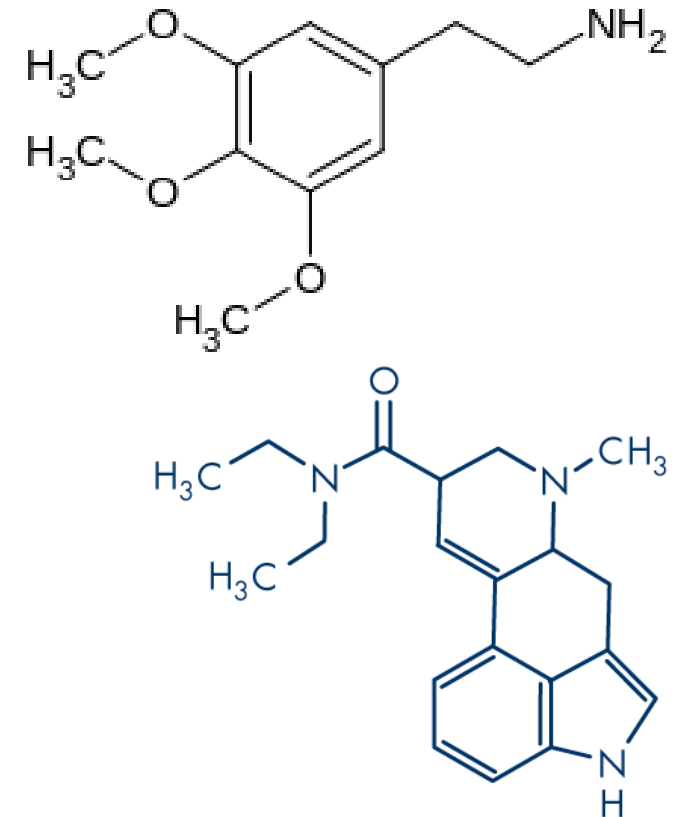
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25 Sandoz) given orally in single doses as low as 20µgm. produces depersonalization, derealization, and increased imagery in "normal" individuals. Larger doses are required to produce the same effect in psychotic patients.

Of 15 patients with depressive reactions, three recovered and four improved after one month's treatment with daily oral doses of 20-100µgm. LSD. Four patients showed no improvement. In four cases, treatment was discontinued before proper evaluation could be made. Anxiety was a prominent reaction while less frequently euphoria was observed. In three patients who developed euphoria it served as an aid to psychotherapy by encouraging expression of feeling. In the others the heightened anxiety encouraged reticence rather than confidence.

Improvement obtained during the course of LSD therapy was not greater than that obtained without its use in comparable cases. However, LSD affords therapeutically valuable insights into unconscious processes by the medium of the hallucinations it produces.

(navychatter)



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

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(navychatter)

Um documento de 1950 relata a alocação de fundos para o projeto BlueBird, que tem caráter “extremamente sensível”.

TO : Director of Central Intelligence
FROM : Chief, Inspection and Security Staff
SUBJECT: Project Bluebird

DATE: APR 5 1950

There is submitted for your approval and authorization for allocation of funds Project Bluebird. In view of the extreme sensitivity of this project and its covert nature, it is deemed advisable to submit this project directly to you, rather than through the channel of the Projects Review Committee. Knowledge of this project should be restricted to the absolute minimum number of persons.

This project is now extremely important because of the expressions of interest in this type of a program developing in various areas of the Agency. It is most important that these varied interests be brought into a single project where appropriate controls can be exercised. This will avoid compromise of our techniques and interest in this field.

It is requested that this project be approved and authorization granted for the necessary funds as set forth in the attachment.

25X1

(CIA-RDP83-01042R000800010003-1)

Tinha como foco o conhecimento sobre aplicação de hipnose, polígrafo e drogas como técnicas de interrogatório. Foram recrutados médicos e cientistas da área de psiquiatria e psicologia com experiência no uso de hipnose e do polígrafo.

The following are categories of information concerning Project Bluebird which have been made known to employees of CIA and other Government officials. Attached hereto is a list of employees indicating the category of briefing of information concerning Bluebird. This list will be supplemented from time to time as additional personnel are briefed on this project.

Categories of information concerning Bluebird:

- a. Full knowledge of technique of application of hypnosis.
- b. Full knowledge of use of drugs by interrogation teams.
- c. Full knowledge of team projects including area of assignment and subjects. This category may be limited to full knowledge of single or special projects.
- d. General knowledge of existence of Bluebird including the fact that a combination of polygraph, drugs and hypnosis are employed by the project teams.

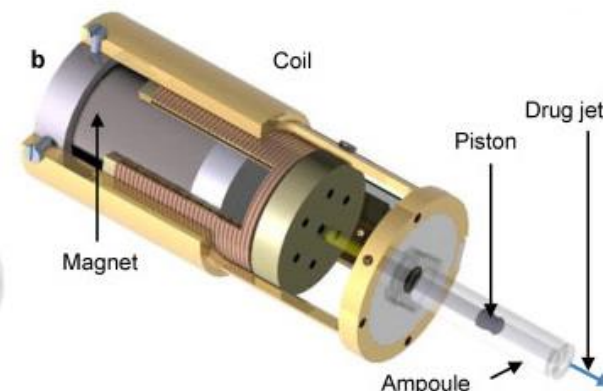
Um documento de fevereiro de 1951 mostra interesse da equipe em adquirir hiposprays, um equipamento para injetar líquidos na camada abaixo da pele sem o uso de agulhas e, portanto, não invasiva. O equipamento é principalmente fictício, mas uma patente registrada é mencionada. A equipe deseja comprar 6 desses equipamentos, além de ampolas com amobarbital, (com efeito hipnótico e sedativo), além de alcaloides de cafeína, usados para tratar depressão respiratória.

6. Since all rights to the hypospray are now owned by the E. R. Squibb Company, Brooklyn, New York, we would like to know if Squibb is manufacturing the hypospray now; what, if any testing or new developments they have made on the hypospray; are they making their own ampules and if so what sizes, types, solutions, contents they are using. We should also like to know how we can make immediate purchase of hypospray instruments and ampules (see following).

Based on "B" experience and research to date, this office would like to secure immediately via direct purchase or by contract arrangement six (6) of the standard commercial HYPOSpray instruments. In addition, arrangements should be made for the manufacture and purchase of the following ampules for the above instrument:

300 sodium amytal (one grain each)
100 caffeine sodium-benzoate (two grains each)
100 caffeine sodium (seven and one-half grains each)

(144924)



Um documento de março de 1951 (144927) solicita que sejam feitos experimentos nas bases além-mar utilizando estrangeiros como cobaias com interrogatórios envolvendo “todos os tipos de técnicas” e experimentos para determinar as possibilidades de controle pós-hipnótico de indivíduos para propósitos operacionais.

C. Conduct at the overseas bases operational experiments utilizing aliens as subjects in the following phases of activity.

- 1. Operational interrogations on a case basis as requested by OSC-OPC.**
- 2. Interrogation of defectors and alien contract personnel to determine bona fides and for intelligence purposes.**
- 3. Experimental interrogations utilizing all types of techniques.**
- 4. Experiments to determine the possibilities of positive (post-hypnotic) control of individuals for operational purposes.**

Em agosto de 1951, o nome do projeto foi mudado para Artichoke.

20 August 1951

101

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr.

Lt.

Col.

Lt.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

1. The Project heretofore known as "Bluebird", effective this date, is designated "Artichoke". We are altering our files accordingly.

(144834)

Um documento aproximado de janeiro de 1952 levanta questões que devem ser os focos da pesquisa realizada no projeto Bluebird/Artichoke.

A. Can accurate information be obtained from willing or unwilling individuals.

Obtenção de informação

B. Can Agency personnel (or persons of interest to this agency) be conditioned to prevent any outside power from obtaining information from them by any known means?

Contra-obtenção de informação

C. Can we obtain control of the future activities (physical and mental) of any given individual, willing or unwilling by application of SI and H techniques?

Controle de atividades físicas e mentais com hipnose e indução de sono

D. Can we prevent any outside power from gaining control of future activities (physical and mental) of agency personnel by any known means?

Contra-controle de atividades físicas e mentais com hipnose e indução de sono

(140401)

Um documento aproximado de janeiro de 1952 levanta questões que devem ser os focos da pesquisa realizada no projeto Bluebird/Artichoke.

1. Can we "condition" by post-H suggestion agency employees (or persons of interest to this agency) to prevent them from giving information to any unauthorized source or for committing any act on behalf of a foreign or domestic enemy? :

2. Can we in a matter of an hour, two hours, one day, etc., induce an H condition in an unwilling subject to such an extent that he will perform an act for our benefit? (Long range).

3. Can we create by post-H control an action contrary to an individual's basic moral principles?

4. Could we seize a subject and in the space of an hour or two by post-H control have him crash an airplane, wreck a train, etc.? (Short, immediate activity)

Contra-controle de atividades físicas e mentais com hipnose e indução de sono

Controle de atividades físicas e mentais com hipnose e indução de sono

Controle a ponto de provocar ações contrárias aos princípios de um indivíduo

(140401)

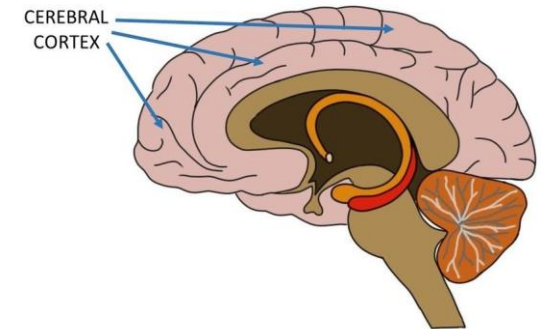
4. [REDACTED] was surprised to discover that [REDACTED] had never attempted to present his theories to any branch of the [REDACTED] Government. In fact, [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] was the first individual with whom he had discussed his theories. [REDACTED] wished to add the following comments to the enclosure:

- B/6
- a. According to [REDACTED], the destruction of cortical tissue is complete and irrevocable.
 - b. It is possible, but not certain that hypnosis can be
 - c. One of the most dangerous aspects of this problem is that if [REDACTED] is correct, any individual returning to the West after such a brain washing would have to be watched at all times. It is possible that such an individual although outwardly professing to be opposed to the Communists would not actually be able to refrain from following the Communist Party line.
 - d. During his discussion with [REDACTED], [REDACTED] compared certain aspects of this problem to the mental condition of a punch-drunk boxer or an acute alcoholic.
 - e. One of [REDACTED]'s references was [REDACTED]
 - f. [REDACTED] believes that [REDACTED] will probably get in touch with [REDACTED] for a discussion of this problem.
- 3/6

Cerebral Cortex Function

The cerebral cortex is involved in several functions

- Determining intelligence
- Determining personality
- Motor function
- Planning and organization
- Touch sensation
- Processing sensory information
- Language processing



(146352)

Em outubro de 1952, um método de lavagem cerebral é proposto. Pode-se entender que o método envolve a destruição do tecido do córtex cerebral – o que é irreversível. Isso poderia ser um problema, já que o paciente precisaria ser monitorado para o resto da vida quando voltasse para o oeste. Isso dá a entender que objetivava-se enviar o paciente submetido ao procedimento para o oriente..

Em janeiro de 1953, um documento atestava que havia sido obtido progresso (145888) com uma planta denominada "Piule" (<https://botanicalshaman.com/2018/02/16/piule-psychoactive-mexican-bean-plant/>), um alucinógeno natural nativo do México.

1. Dr. ~~Walter~~ says his progress ~~is~~ is proceeding more rapidly than expected. He has obtained excellent cooperation of the ~~people~~ and is accumulating some valuable information on "Piule" and similar materials.

(145888)

Rhynchosia of the Pea Family



Aka Rhynchosia phaseoloides

Location: All Warm and Tropical Regions of the World, Especially Mexico

The Piule plant is very renowned for its psychoactive activity. These bean plants are attractive and so are the red and black beans they produce. The plants are scattered throughout the globe but very abundant (in native growth as well as being used as a hallucinogen) in Mexico. They grow in bushy patches and can overtake massive areas when unkempt.

There are paintings of these seeds, as well as folklore, dating all the way back to 300 A.D.. It is a sacred plant in Mexico. It is a well-known

hallucinogen throughout Mexico and has been associated with ancient religious ceremonies.

Um memorando de fevereiro de 1953 traz atualizações do programa Artichoke.

1. Reopening of ANTICHOKE Liaison channels to USAF and Army.
2. Permit obtained and sent to ~~██████████~~ which will enable him to bring various plants, seeds, etc., into United States.
3. ~~██████████~~ working with IASO ANTICHOKE group.
4. ANTICHOKE team leader for ~~██████████~~ has entered on duty. Awaiting results of personnel interview with potential team leaders for FE.
5. Discussion with ~~██████████~~ in regard to problem of repatriation of POW's exposed to "brain-washing".
6. Preparations for field trip in regard to establishment of field testing station for ANTICHOKE substance. ~~██████████~~ ✓
7. Preparation of paper concerning problem of briefing CIA personnel to withstand interrogations.
8. Discussion with ~~██████████~~ with respect to substance to be tested.
9. Hypnotic experiments continuing.
10. Paper prepared in answer to suggestions from ~~██████████~~ with respect to neutralizing effects of Sodium Pentothol.

Plantas trazidas para os EUA.

Discussões sobre a repatriação de prisioneiros de guerra expostos a lavagem cerebral.

Preparação de pessoal da CIA para resistir a interrogatórios.

Experiências com hipnose.

(145895) Neutralização de efeitos do Tiopental (sedativo)

Um memorando de março de 1953 (146073) com o título “Lavagem cerebral” informa que o comitê “falhou em função de clearance”

É dito também que “A CIA provavelmente terminou tudo o que poderíamos fazer”.

TO : Assistant Director/SI
FROM : Scientific Advisor/SI
SUBJECT: Brain Washing

DATE: 30 March 1953

*1st time copy
7 June 1*

Covert CIA employee

1. Re your diary item on subject (attached), ~~_____~~ reports that the committee has fallen through because of clearance problems. PSB has briefed ~~_____~~ on several occasions. Medicine Division/SI has been in touch with PSB and has given them material. It is felt that CIA has probably finished everything that we can do.

(146073)

6. It is felt that a restatement of the aims of ARTICHOKe is essential at this time. Briefly, these basic aims may be stated as follows:

- a. To perfect techniques utilizing existing drugs, hypnosis, and other elements for the extraction of information from individuals whether willing or not.
- b. To provide field teams for testing, experimenting and refining techniques utilizing currently known and recommended new materials for the extraction of information from indigenous personnel under field conditions.
- c. In coordination with TSS and the Medical Staff arrange for research and experimentation within the facilities of those two components for the development of means for the control of the activities and mental capacities of individuals whether willing or not.
- d. Conduct liaison and initial research in fields and areas not within the immediate capabilities of TSS and the Medical Staff for the development of ideas and possible means of exerting control over the activities and mental capacities of individuals.
- e. Control the operational use of ARTICHOKe techniques and serve as the support element to the operational components in the use of such techniques.
- f. Explore means through indoctrination and training of preventing the enemy from gaining control over the activities and mental capacities of Agency personnel.
- g. Serve as the coordinating element among all components for the Agency on those matters concerning the operational use of ARTICHOKe techniques.
- h. Arrange for the exchange of information concerning ARTICHOKe techniques and research and development among those elements primarily concerned as OSI, TSS, Medical Division, DDP and Security Office.

As metas do projeto Artichoke foram reforçadas em um documento de julho de 1953. Além dos tópicos já conhecidos, constava também o desenvolvimento de:

- Novas formas de extração de informação
- Métodos de controle das atividades e capacidades mentais de indivíduos, independente de suas vontades,
- Métodos que evitassem que inimigos fossem capazes de realizar o mesmo em agentes americanos.

Novembro de 1953 foi marcado pela morte de Frank Olson, que alegadamente pulou da sacada do hotel que dividia com Robert Lashbrook.



Frank Olson

Cientista
pesquisador de
armas biológicas.
Trabalhou na CIA.



**Robert
Lashbrook**

Vice de Gottlieb,
cabeça do projeto
MKUltra.



11. In any event, it appears that the entire group had assembled at Deer Creek Lake by Thursday. - On Thursday evening, it was decided to experiment with the drug LSD, and for the members present to administer the drug to themselves to ascertain the effect a clandestine application would have on a meeting or conference. Gottlieb stated a "very small dose" of LSD was placed in a bottle of cointreau and that all present except two of the persons had a drink thereof. This included Gottlieb and the Commanding Officer of Special Operations, Colonel Vinson Ruetle (sp?). Olson also was included in the group.

Um documento do dia 30 de novembro de 1953 afirma que Olson e mais algumas pessoas foram drogadas involuntariamente por agentes da CIA com uma pequena dose de LSD (misturada em uma bebida) em um experimento que objetivava identificar o efeito que a droga teria em um encontro ou conferência.

A morte de Olson é repleta de mistério: semanas antes de cometer suicídio, ele havia dito à família que “havia feito algo errado, mas não podia dizer o que era”, e se mostrava bastante deprimido. Olson foi levado para Nova York para tratamento, de onde cometeu suicídio no hotel.

Estranhamente, a janela do hotel havia sido quebrada – e não aberta – no momento da queda de Olson. Seu colega, Robert Lashbrook, foi encontrado, de cueca e em choque, alegando que havia apenas ouvido um “crash”.

41 anos depois, o corpo de Olson foi exumado, e foram encontradas evidências de que teriam ocorrido traumas antes do momento em que ele atingiu o vidro da janela, indicando violência anterior ao momento do suposto suicídio. A morte de Olson permanece sendo um mistério.



When ARTICHOKE methods and techniques applicable to the different racial groups are completed according to the peculiar requirements related to language, racial and cultural background and philosophy of each group is concerned, then operational experiments and exercises can be performed

on selected indigenous groups to determine the feasibility of the following objectives:

a. Use of ARTICHOKE as an offensive weapon; that through the use of hypnosis and post-hypnotic suggestions the SUBJECT, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, would perform acts as indicated and/or desired with complete amnesia of the procedures and techniques involved in obtaining that goal.

b. Use of ARTICHOKE as a defensive weapon; that through the use of hypnosis and post-hypnotic suggestions a suitable and effective security measure can be instituted beyond the control of an individual to safe-guard the disclosure of classified information. For example: Having a key word or thought containing information pertaining to a particular sensitive project act as the stimulus to induce unconsciousness. Or, to have classified information erased from a courier's memory until it is recalled at the appropriate time of delivery by a pre-arranged verbal, auditory, visual or physical stimulus acting as the key.

(146248)

Um documento de janeiro de 1954 (146248) relata que, para entender os efeitos dos métodos desenvolvidos em diversos grupos raciais, podem ser feitos experimentos em grupos indígenas para determinar a possibilidade do uso dessas técnicas como uma arma ofensiva (os pacientes, de forma voluntária ou não, realizaram atos indicados ou desejados com completa amnésia dos procedimentos e técnicas usadas para atingir essa meta) ou como arma defensiva, garantindo que agentes amigos não estariam sujeitos à hipnose ou lavagem cerebral, por meio do uso de uma senha oral, ou algo do tipo.

Um documento de fevereiro de 1954 relata um experimento envolvendo hipnose feito com uma funcionária da CIA que tinha medo de armas de fogo. Após sessões de hipnose, ela fora instruída a pegar uma arma e matar outra pessoa.

Ela assim o fez, chegando a disparar uma arma descarregada. Após acordar, ela negou que isso teria acontecido.

1. A posthypnotic of the night before (pointed finger, you will sleep) was enacted. Misses [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] immediately progressed to a deep hypnotic state with no further suggestion. This was to test whether the mere carrying out of the posthypnotic would produce the state of hypnosis desired. Needless to say, it did.

2. Miss [REDACTED] was then instructed (having previously expressed a fear of firearms in any fashion) that she would use every method at her disposal to awaken Miss [REDACTED] (now in a deep hypnotic sleep) and failing in this, she would pick up a pistol nearby and fire it at Miss [REDACTED]. She was instructed that her rage would be so great that she would not hesitate to "kill" [REDACTED] for failing to awaken. Miss [REDACTED] carried out these suggestions to the letter including firing the (unloaded pneumatic pistol) gun at [REDACTED] and then proceeding to fall into a deep sleep. After proper suggestions were made, both were awakened and expressed complete amnesia for the entire sequence. Miss [REDACTED] was again handed the gun, which she refused (in an awakened state) to pick up or accept from the operator. She expressed absolute denial that the foregoing sequence had happened.

Outro documento, de maio de 1954, relata três aplicações de hipnose.

Um ateu foi convertido em um crente fervoroso, sessões de hipnoses eram feitas como forma de entreter tropas na segunda guerra e uma empregada da CIA recebeu uma identidade falsa.

Analogous Case #1

One of the foremost U.S. laboratory experimenters with hypnosis on one occasion (1939) "converted" a campus atheist to a devout believer. The same operator was on the point of trying a similar experiment in reverse with a divinity student when the university authorities forbade further tests. Before the "conversion" to religion through hypnosis had been erased by negative suggestions, the subject had for over two weeks given every sign of being a dedicated religious convert. He was restored to his former disbelief. I know of no way of estimating how long the hypnotically-imposed orientation would have endured; but once implanted, of course, circumstances tended to reinforce it. Given a subject who could be converted at all, the new orientation might become permanent, the experimenter felt.

Analogous Case #2

During World War II, stage hypnotists were employed to entertain troops. As one part of the proceedings, audience hypnosis was used and up to 8 out of 10 persons were successfully put to "sleep". During this procedure, morale suggestions were given very successfully. After-effects were noticeable months later, in many cases.

Analogous Case #3

A CIA Security Office employee was hypnotized and given a false identity. She defended it hotly, denying her true name and rationalizing with conviction the possession of identity cards made out to her real self. Later, having had the false identity erased by suggestion, she was asked if she had ever heard of the name she had been defending as her own five minutes before. She thought shook her head and said, "That's a pseudo if I ever heard one." Apparently she had a true amnesia for the entire episode.

Um documento indica que, ao final de 1954, já existia um conjunto de práticas denominada “método Artichoke”, que envolvia injetar drogas no indivíduo a ser interrogado. O caso tratado no documento, especificamente, não produziu os melhores resultados.

1. Modified ARTICHOKE type interrogation was done on the above subject. Because of the difficulty encountered in injecting the material into the arm veins, the technique was necessarily somewhat modified since we were unable to maintain continuous injection of material. The subject was given a total of 17 cc of 2½% solution in approximately the first one-half hour of the procedure. Immediately thereafter was the most productive period of questioning. During that period I consider the subject to have been least inhibited, and his resistance to answering questions truthfully at its lowest.

2. There was no success in establishing true fantasy state in this individual, but more or less direct interrogation was resorted to. Conclusions from a medical standpoint: This was not a satisfactory procedure technically. However, I do feel that during the first 45 minutes to 1 hour of questioning at the onset of the procedure the individual answered in a truthful manner questions concerning sensitive areas in his background which had been brought under suspicion during the course of polygraph procedure. From that standpoint I would consider that the procedure has been a useful adjunct in resolving this difficult case.

Outro documento aborda uma discussão sobre a possibilidade de um paciente do método Artichoke ser capaz de realizar um assassinato contra sua vontade. A conclusão final é de que provavelmente não.

3. CONCLUSIONS:

a. In answer to the hypothetical question, can an individual of ***** descent be made to perform an act of attempted assassination, involuntarily, under ARTICHOKKE, according to the above conditions, the answer in this case was probably "No" because of the limitations imposed operationally as follows:

(1) The SUBJECT would be an involuntary and unwitting SUBJECT.

(2) We would have none, or, at most, very limited physical control and custody of the SUBJECT.

(3) Access to the SUBJECT is strictly limited to a social engagement among a mixed group of both cleared and uncleared personnel.

4. The final answer was that in view of the fact that successful completion of this proposed act of attempted assassination was insignificant to the overall project; to wit, whether it was even carried out or not, that under "crash conditions" and appropriate authority from Headquarters, the ARTICHOKKE Team would undertake the problem in spite of the operational limitations.

Entre 20 e 23 de janeiro de 1955, ocorreu a primeira operação Artichoke em território americano, conforme detalhado em (149599).

B/3
3

1. Between Thursday, 20 January, and Sunday, 23 January 1955, the SO ARTICHOKE Team conducted a special operation. [REDACTED] In the opinion of team members and participating case officers of the [REDACTED], the ARTICHOKE operation was successful. Details follow:

2. It should be noted at this point that because these operations were the first ARTICHOKE operations undertaken in the United States the full names of those participating are omitted from this report and will not be revealed without consent of the Security Office. First names, titles or pseudonyms will be used throughout this report.

3. On the afternoon of 20 January, the Subject and Case Officer [REDACTED] They were not [REDACTED] of the interested Division. Using a covert car, Subject was taken to the [REDACTED], arriving there at approximately 9:30 PM. Prior to this, that is, during the day of Thursday, 20 January, the technical equipment had been checked out and installed and [REDACTED] had arrived at the covert area at approximately 8:00 PM for operational purposes. By previous arrangement, the [REDACTED] was picked up by [REDACTED] at approximately 9:30 PM. [REDACTED] was brought to the safe house at 10:50 PM.

9. Shortly after the arrival of [REDACTED] a preliminary conference began at approximately 11:10 PM with the Subject, [REDACTED]. At 11:33 PM, the Subject, [REDACTED] went to the operations area and a few minutes later the [REDACTED] started a general interrogation relative to Subject's background. This interrogation lasted until 12:25 when all except the Subject [REDACTED] left the operations room. Tape recording was cut off at this time.

O experimento foi bem sucedido, mas o paciente tinha apenas uma noção de que ele estaria recebendo certos tipos de substâncias.

Sua memória após o experimento era confusa, vaga e faltosa.

CONCLUSIONS

21. In the opinion of the ANTICHOKE team, the operation was profitable and successful. In this case, the Subject was aware that he had been given certain types of solutions but as to what he had been given or amounts given he had no knowledge. Checks made by [REDACTED] and later [REDACTED] apparently indicated that the Subject, although not having specific amnesia for the ANTICHOKE treatment, nevertheless was completely confused and memory was vague and faulty. This vagueness and failure of memory was intensified by the [REDACTED] explanation that the Subject had been dreaming--an opinion which it appears the Subject shared, at least in part.

(149599)

Mais indícios da existência de um conjunto de práticas denominada “método Artichoke” podem ser encontrados em outro documento sem data, que menciona o treinamento de mais pessoal com voluntários homens selecionados.

1. PROBLEM:

- a. In perfecting the ARTICHOKE technique, it is considered essential that in the training of personnel participating in this program they have an opportunity to employ this technique, under controlled circumstances, to selected male volunteer trainee personnel.
- b. Test situations can thereby be created which will be of great value in perfecting ARTICHOKE techniques and training of the personnel who will utilize ARTICHOKE in future field operations.

X c. Protection of defense against such techniques.
2. DISCUSSION:

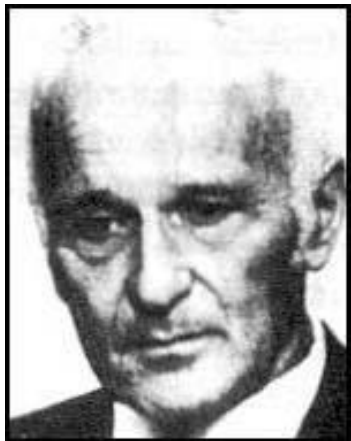
- a. It is planned that the Office of Security, Medical Division, ~~OSI~~ *G* ~~OSI~~ and Office of Training will participate actively in this program.
- b. Representatives of ~~OSI~~ *G* ~~OSI~~ will participate in an observer status.

É o nome de um projeto “guarda chuva” que engloba 149 subprojetos conhecidos, executados entre 1953 e 1966. Tais subprojetos eram designados, recebiam um orçamento definido e eram executados em diversas instituições enquanto os fundos durassem. Cerca de 80 instituições participaram do projeto MKULTRA. Os 149 subprojetos abordam:

[illegible]

Desconhecido
Biologia e anatomia
Conferências e simpósios
Drogas sintéticas psicoativas
Hipnose
Sociologia
LSD
Mulholland Manual
Operação Midnight Climax
Plantas com propriedades psicoativas
Pseudociências
Sono
Suporte de operações/burocracia
Tecnologia

Todos os projetos eram monitorados ou por Sidney Gottlieb, chefe da TSS (Technical Services Staff) ou por seu vice, Robert Lashbrook.



Sidney Gottlieb

Chefe da TSS



**Robert
Lashbrook**
Vice de Gottlieb

Os subprojetos foram conduzidos em diversas universidades e hospitais pelos Estados Unidos e Canadá, Inglaterra, Holanda e Finlândia, tais como:

Universidades: de Princeton, Stanford, de Minnesota, de Denver, Emory, Illinois, Lock Haven, Montana State College, Richmond, Oklahoma, College of Medicine de Chicago, Delaware, George Washington, Maryland, Cornell, Indiana, McGill University, Rutgers, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Nijmegen, Harvard, John Hopkins, MIT, Ohio State, Queen's College, Pennsylvania State, Houston, London, Indiana, Helsinki, Cornell, Texas Christian, McGill, Columbia, Florida, Texas,

Fundações: Worcester, New Jersey Neuropsychiatric Institute, Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology, Educational Testing Service, Bio-Research, Inc, Panoramic Research Inc, Veterans Administration Center, St. Francis Memorial Hospital

Bases: Forte Detrick,

Hospitais: Georgetown, Ionic State, Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry, Butler.

Diversas plantas com propriedades psicoativas foram investigadas. Isso era feito visando auxiliar os estudos paralelos sobre hipnose, controle mental e interrogatórios.

1	Isolar alcaloides da planta Rivea Corymbosa, com propriedades hipnóticas e de desorientação mental. Obter formas de extração e processamento dessas substâncias.	1953-1955
11	Estudo das sementes das plantas Abrus e Rhynchosia, com propriedades psicodélicas.	1953-1955
12	Estudo da planta Piscidia Erythrina, que induz ao sono.	1953-1954
22	Isolar componentes de produtos naturais com propriedades psicogênicas, como Amanita muscaria e Rynchosia phaseoloides.	1954-1963
32	Continuação do subprojeto 12, continuando o estudo de outras plantas psicoativas.	1954-1955
37	Produzir, cultivar e avaliar certos organismos botânicos de interesse da CIA.	1954
51	Isolar, caracterizar e identificar compostos naturais com ações psicoativas, principalmente cogumelos.	1955-1962
58	Expedição para coletar cogumelos alucinógenos de interesse	1956



Provavelmente foram feitos experimentos em humanos, com ou sem consentimento.

Um dos subprojetos envolvia manter um bordel em São Francisco (e possivelmente depois em Nova York) no qual prostitutas atraíam clientes e os drogavam (sem consentimento) com LSD e outros psicoativos. Cientistas observavam os efeitos em salas de espelho. Isso ficou conhecido como Operação Midnight Climax.

3	Manter um bordel em São Francisco, na qual prostitutas atrairiam pessoas e as drogariam com LSD e outras substâncias. As cobaias seriam monitoradas por espelhos-transparentes.	1953-1956
16	Continuação do subprojeto 3. As despesas envolvidas no local são detalhadas.	1953-1954
149	Apoiar testes realistas de campo com itens de interesse. Pode ser uma continuação do projeto 3 em Nova York.	1964-1965

FEATURED

When the CIA ran a LSD sex-house in San Francisco



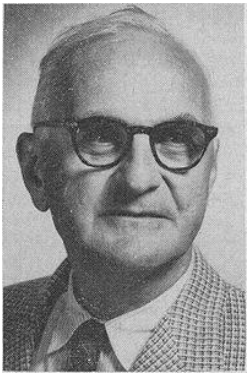
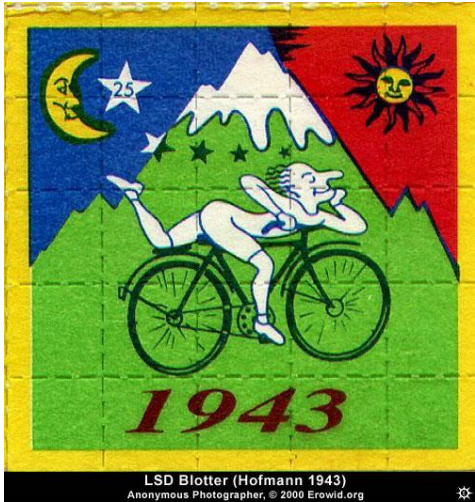
HOT
1

Telephone	25.00
Rent	50.00 pd. in cash
Deposited in Bank	100.00
Stationery	6.28
Deposited in Bank	3,400.00
Groceries	17.87 pd. in cash
Groceries	80.35 pd. in cash
Furniture	817.09
Liquor	105.38 check 6/11
Liquor	151.53 check 6/10
Moving furniture	10.00 pd. by check 6/1
Hardware	40.00 pd. by check
Furniture	366.00 - pd. by check
Rug	234.84 pd. by check 6/1
Furniture	124.63 pd. by check 6/1

Vários subprojetos envolveram testes com LSD, que procuravam entender o funcionamento biológico da droga, preparar um fornecimento constante de LSD para a CIA, explorar o potencial da droga em interrogatórios e encontrar drogas que impedissem o efeito do LSD.

Foram usadas cobaias humanas com e sem consentimento, inclusive prisioneiros.

6	Providenciar uma fonte confiável de LSD nos EUA e estender o programa de testes de subprodutos das espécies de planta Rivea.	1953-1955
7	Estudos gerais sobre LSD: distúrbios de memória, comportamentos aberrantes, alteração de padrões sexuais, criação de dependência, sugestionabilidade, etc.	1953-1954
8	Estudos sobre aspectos bioquímicos, neurofisiológicos, sociológicos e clínicos do LSD, por meio de experimentos em voluntários humanos.	1953-1955
10	Continuação dos estudos sobre LSD iniciados no projeto 8	1953-1957
17	Elucidação dos mecanismos fisiológicos envolvidos no LSD.	1953-1955
18	Subprojeto para compra de mais LSD.	1953
27	Continuação das pesquisas envolvendo LSD.	1952-1956
39	Explorar o potencial de pesquisa de um grupo de 142 psicopatas sexuais confinados em um hospital psiquiátrico por meio do uso de LSD e hipnose para interrogatórios.	1954-1959
40	Pesquisa básica sobre LSD. Continuação dos subprojetos 7 e 27.	1952-1956
46	Pesquisar os mecanismos de efeito do LSD, desenvolver um antídoto específico, um método para detectá-lo em urina e sangue.	1955-1963
66	Testar técnicas para prever a reação de um indivíduo ao efeito do LSD, comparar efeitos de diversas drogas. Provavelmente utilizou pacientes sem consentimento.	1956-1960
68	Estudar o efeito de sinais repetitivos no comportamento humano. Pacientes sofrendo de quadros psiconeuróticos graves e intratáveis foram medicados com LSD, e sujeitos a padrões de comportamentos repetitivos, além de privação sensorial e ciclos de sono de até 7 dias. Dr. Cameron, trabalhou com mais de 100 pacientes. Não é certo se houve ou não consentimento.	1957



Ewin Cameron
Psiquiatra



Harris Isbell
Farmacologista

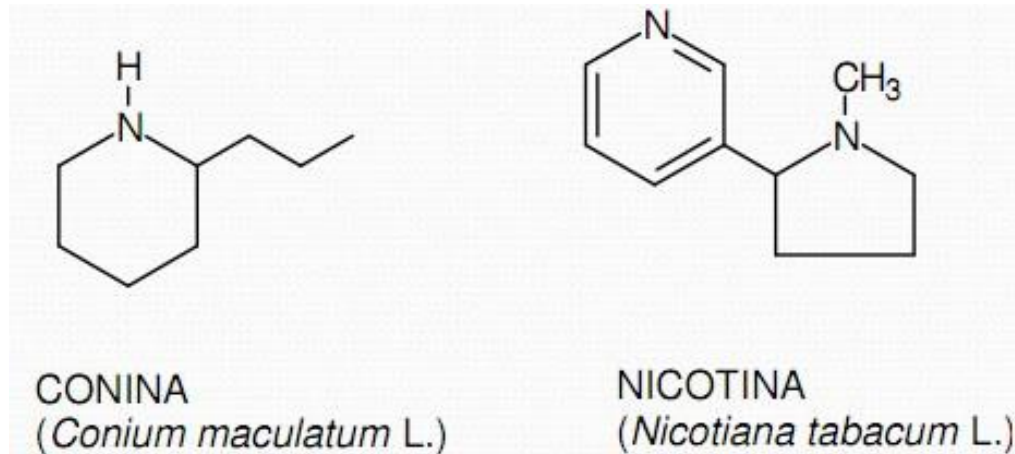


Harold Abramson
Médico

A CIA conduziu uma extensa pesquisa envolvendo drogas psicoativas, tais como:

- Hipnóticos
- Depressores
- Antagonistas
- Agonistas
- Antipsicóticos
- Estimulantes
- Inibidores de dopamina
- Psicomiméticos
- Hiperálérgicos
- Anfetaminas
- Alcaloides
- Placebos

Foram feitos experimentos em seres humanos com e sem consentimento.



2	Estudar drogas que podem ser apropriadas para abolir a consciência em experimentos com animais. Estudar meios de se administrar drogas sem o conhecimento do paciente.	1953-1956
9	Estudos sobre drogas depressoras que podem ajudar pacientes esquizofrênicos ou alcoólicos.	1954-1955
20	Síntese de Yohimbine hydrochloride, usado para reverter efeitos de sedativos	1953-1954
21	Providenciar uma instalação na qual poderia-se testar a atividade farmacológica de diversas substâncias	1953
23	Estudar uma variedade de drogas conhecidas e sintetizar novos agentes químicos, ou modificar drogas conhecidas conforme ocasiões podem demandar.	1954
26	Continuação do projeto 9. Teste em voluntários humanos das drogas desenvolvidas.	1955
28	Estudo de drogas que afetam o sistema nervoso central em humanos e animais	1954-1955
38	Investigar os efeitos das drogas clorpromazina (antipsicótico), pipradrol (estimulante), serpentina (alcaloide) e bulbo-capnina (inibidor de dopamina) em seres humanos.	1954-1955
41	Sintetizar químicos não disponíveis comercialmente. Quantidades de 3.6-Encloxy-3-Methyl-Hexahydrophthalic e N.N'-Dimethyl-P-Phenylene-Diamine foram compradas.	1955
42	Providenciar uma instalação para materiais psicoativos em cobaias contra suas vontades próprias.	1955-1964
44	Estudar fármacos capazes de induzir um estado psicótico em animais, para a pesquisa futuramente ser expandida em humanos.	1956-1958
45	A busca por materiais que podem alterar o estado de consciência e ter outros efeitos psicológicos (alteração da pressão sanguínea, respostas cardiovasculares, etc.).	1955-1963
47	Estudar drogas afetando o sistema nervoso central, procurando por uma droga anti-interrogatórios.	1955-1962
55	Descobrir os efeitos farmacológicos de certos compostos através de testes em animais.	1956

59	Estudar químicos de interesse	1956-1957
62	Financiar estudos envolvendo o efeito de substâncias psicoativas em animais próximos ao homem.	1956-1963
71	Testes em drogas anti-interrogatório.	1957-1961
72	Estudar os efeitos fisiológicos e farmacológicos de antagonistas e sinergistas do sistema nervoso central	1956-1957
75	Estudo dos efeitos de psicotomiméticos, drogas que causam efeitos semelhantes aos de estados psicóticos	1960-1961
87	Estudo de substâncias hiper alérgicas.	1959-1966
91	Estudos farmacológicos para desenvolver novos psicoquímicos e testar drogas promissoras em animais	1959-1962
99	Serviços relacionados a estudos físicos para desenvolver material que influencia o sistema nervoso. Também envolveu estudos das propriedades ópticas rotativas de cristais sólidos e líquidos.	1959-1961
114	Continuar a pesquisa do Dr. York na previsibilidade do comportamento durante o consumo social de álcool (e possivelmente LSD).	1960-1961
122	Preparar e caracterizar neuroquinina	1960
125	Estudar relações de drogas (anfetaminas) e placebos no comportamento humano. Envolveu cobaias sem consentimento.	1960-1963
132	Testes realísticos de itens de interesse	1961-1964
140	Estudo da aplicação de Liotironina em experimentos humanos controlados em voluntários.	1962-1965
147	Inter tolerância de drogas psicomiméticas	1963-1964
148	Providenciar os serviços de uma autoridade no campo de toxicologia e farmacologia envolvendo influenciar comportamento humano e animal.	1963-1964

Pesquisas com hipnose foram feitas visando determinar:

- Aplicações em interrogatórios.
- Aplicações para sondar um indivíduo amigo.
- Efeitos de drogas nas capacidades da hipnose.
- Potencialidades e limites da hipnose.
- Ferramenta para aprendizado rápido.

Foram feitos experimentos em seres humanos com e sem consentimento.

5	Estudos gerais sobre hipnose: ansiedade induzida por hipnose, uso da hipnose para ler e lembrar textos e arranjos de complexos, relação da hipnose com o polígrafo, hipnose e características de personalidade, hipnose e código morse com pessoas de baixo QI, uso da hipnose para lembrarem informações mediante o uso de sinais.	1953-1956
24	Determinar a aplicabilidade de técnicas de hipnose	1954-1955
29	Obter informações a respeito da suscetibilidade hipnótica de pessoas	1954-1955
43	Estudar como a suscetibilidade a hipnose pode ser influenciada por fármacos.	1955-1956
49	Estudar os usos e limitações de hipnose como recurso para o aprendizado, para interrogatórios e contra interrogatórios.	1956
73	Estabelecer se a suscetibilidade a hipnose pode ser aumentada com drogas, como álcool, mescalina, scopolamina, LSD, etc.	1957
83	Apoiar pesquisas em grafologia, percepção subliminar, hipnose, soros da verdade, movimentos expressivos e mágica.	1958-1960
84	Estudar a indução de alta motivação em indivíduos por meio de relações interpessoais. Estabelecer os limites da utilidade da hipnose.	1960
128	Estudar um método de rápida indução hipnótica em condições simuladas e reais.	1960-1961

Também foram feitas pesquisas sobre o sono, seus mecanismos e drogas indutoras.

57	Pesquisa sobre sono e insônia, principalmente sono induzido por narcóticos	1956-1957
70	Desenvolver uma droga temporariamente incapacitante e definir mecanismos envolvidos no sono involuntário e outros estados com ausência de consciência. Testes foram feitos em animais. Não se sabe se houveram testes em humanos.	1957-1961

A CIA também iniciou um projeto sobre percepção extra-sensorial, mas sem resultados práticos, conforme um memorando de 1974 indica.

136	Análise experimental de percepções extra-sensoriais para serem utilizadas no campo da Inteligência.	1961
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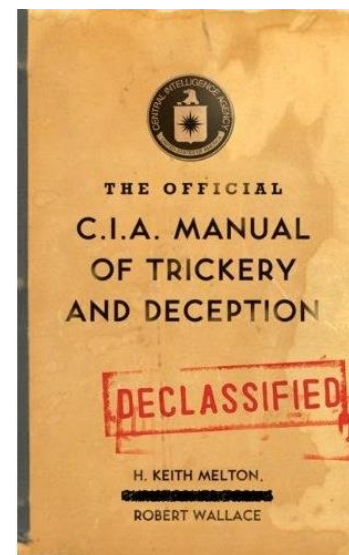
E mostrou interesse no uso de aerossóis.

113	Experimentação relativa ao projeto de sprays e aerossóis.	1960-1963
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John Mulholland, um mágico profissional, foi contratado para escrever um manual sobre técnicas de administrar drogas (líquidas, gasosas ou sólidas) de forma discreta em pacientes.

4	Produzir um compêndio na forma de um manual a respeito de maneiras de se administrar substâncias sólidas, líquidas ou gasosas de forma oculta em pacientes, contra suas vontades.	1953
15	Fornecer recursos de viagem para um mágico agregar conteúdos ao manual envolvido no subprojeto 4.	1953
19	Agregar duas novas categoriais ao manual do subprojeto 4: como realizar os truques tendo uma mulher como operadora, e como realizar os truques tendo duas ou mais pessoas como operadoras.	1954
34	Aplicar os tópicos abordados no manual de Mulholland, desenvolvido nos projetos 4, 15 e 19	1955-1958

Os conhecimentos do manual foram aplicados em situações reais, e seu conteúdo foi, posteriormente, desclassificado e hoje se encontra para download.



John Mulholland
Mágico

Pesquisas nas áreas de biologia e anatomia foram conduzidas visando:

- Estudar traumas no corpo humano.
- Determinar o mecanismo fisiológico de ação das drogas.
- Estudar técnicas forenses de análise dos solos.
- Estudar a fisiologia do sistema nervoso central.
- Estudar mecanismos envolvidos na deterioração de petróleo.
- Estudar toxinas produzidas por microrganismos.
- Estudar formas de propagação de doenças.

Esses projetos visavam ser aplicados em situações de guerra (sabotagem, ataques químicos e biológicos), além de compreender as drogas utilizadas em outros projetos.

54	Induzir traumas físicos em cadáveres humanos para compreender os mecanismos das contusões no cérebro	1955
56	Determinar a eficácia da comida em atrasar a absorção de álcool	1956-1960
61	Estudar o papel da mente humana nos mecanismos adaptativos. Especialmente, comparar como respostas causadas a estresse com mudanças no comportamento em decorrência da perda de tecidos cerebrais. Envolveu 17 assistentes de pesquisa, e não sabe-se se esses assistentes consentiram.	1956-1960
78	Providenciar suporte para pesquisas microbiológicas	1957-1964
80	Providenciar serviços de natureza sensível envolvendo extração e identificação de drogas, toxinas e entidades biológicas de tecidos humanos	1958-1962
94	Investigações de atividades remotas direcionais de espécies de animais. Envolvia o uso de animais em sistemas de entrega, através da implantação de eletrodos estimulantes em animais - ratos, burros, cachorros.	1959-1962
100	Investigações sobre microrganismos dos solos e como eles poderiam ser utilizados para obter o máximo de informações	1959-1964
101	Estudos na biofísica do sistema nervoso central, provavelmente envolvendo o armazenamento e transferência de energia em sistema orgânicos.	1959
104	Estudo de microrganismos envolvidos na deterioração de petróleo pra usos em sabotagem	1960-1961
105	Estudar toxinas produzidas por bactérias estafilococos.	1960-1961
106	Estudar sistemas biológicos no quesito da relação estímulo-reação	1959-1960
109	Estudar potenciais agentes psicofarmacológicos, avaliando as relações entre constituição molecular e resposta biológica. O propósito é obter dados nas características bioquímicas de certas substâncias de interesse.	1960-1965

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A CIA estabeleceu a Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology como uma instituição científica de pesquisas no campo da sociologia e psicologia.

48	Estudar um projeto chinês que recruta estudantes voluntários, estudar a psicologia de desertores e técnicas de doutrinação psicológica.	1955
60	Estabeleceu a e Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology, Inc como uma patrocinadora de subprojetos.	1956-1962
65	Estudar fatores que influenciam o comportamento humano e podem ser usados para atingir objetivos de inteligência. Entender fatores que fazem um indivíduo desertar, cometer traição ou mudar sua fidelidade. Desenvolver habilidades para detectar desertores. Desenvolver métodos para aumentar as chances de deserção de indivíduos alvos.	1957-1958
69	Entrevistas refugiados húngaros a respeito de torturas sofridas nas revoluções socialistas	1957
76	Estudo sobre comportamentos anti autoritários	1958-1959
77	Tentar integrar elementos de duas teorias de personalidade	1957-1962
81	Estudar a adaptação de refugiados húngaros	1958
82	Estudo de problemas de adaptação de refugiados	1958-1960
85	Estabelecer substanciar a "verdadeira identidade" de indivíduos por meio de grupos sanguíneos.	1958-1959
88	Desenvolver um pacote de treino para auxiliar agentes a compreender culturas estrangeiras	1958-1959
89	Determinar as razões de refugiados húngaros nos EUA retornarem para a Hungria	1958-1960
90	Estudar um dado cientista e descrever um modelo do tipo de indivíduo a fazer contato com americanos.	1958-1959
92	Estudar a possibilidade de adaptar máquinas de ensino para treinamentos em língua estrangeira	1959-1960
95	Pesquisa em campos de relação entre culturas para apoiar atividades de comunicação no exterior.	1959-1962
96	Levantar dados sobre pesquisadores e pesquisas europeias no quesito de entender o comportamento humano.	1959
97	Processo de mudanças de personalidade durante psicoterapia. Foco em pacientes esquizofrênicos, visando providenciar técnicas de influenciar o comportamento humano.	1959
98	Estudar aspectos envolvendo conversão de massas, manipulação de massas, psicologia de massas envolvendo lavagem cerebral, etc.	1959-1960
102	Estudo do comportamento de um grupo de adolescentes no Texas e em Oklahoma.	1959-1960
103	Estudo do comportamento de comunicações de adolescentes de 16 anos que, aos 11 anos, atenderam a uma conferência internacional. Revela interesse da CIA em recrutar esses adolescentes,	1959
108	Recrutar um cientista envolvido com estudos comportamentais	1959-1961
111	Estudar níveis de motivação relacionados com características pessoais. Um dos objetivos é dar prestígio a SIHE como uma organização internacional	1960-1961
112	Estudar concepções de crianças em papéis e ocupações.	?
115	Estudo da relação entre aqueles mentalmente afligidos e o ambiente.	1960
117	Estudos interculturais sobre estrutura familiar e desenvolvimento da personalidade	1960
121	Recrutar jovens promissores em algum país distante, possivelmente a Nigéria. Há o estudo de formas de tratamentos da cultura popular local.	1960-1963
123	Estudo de imagens [DELETADO]. Há relações com países emergentes.	1960-1961
126	Estudar a adaptação humana a desastres. Pode ajudar a CIA na missão [DELETADA]	1960
127	Estudar registros de votações abertas	1960-1962
130	Investigação das teorias de personalidade em pacientes com diferentes sintomas	1961-1962
137	Estudos em grafologia	1961-1963
138	Pesquisa em instrumentação biomédica. Desenvolver capacidades para testes remotos (tais como polígrafo).	1961-1962

Alguns subprojetos existiriam apenas como aparatos burocráticos e de suporte a outros subprojetos.

13	Facilitar outras operações que precisariam de extensivas justificativas para sem realizadas.	1953-1955
14	Pagamento ao Birô Federal de Narcóticos pelos serviços prestados ao projeto MKULTRA	1953
30	Fornecer suporte para comprar materiais que, quando comprados por meios convencionais, atrasariam as operações	1958-1960
31	Fornecer 2 kg de um material químico não identificado de difícil obtenção por meios convencionais	1954
33	Providenciar fundos para repor um erro de cálculo nos custos do projeto 27	1954
35	Uma doação feita ao Georgetown Hospital para permitir o uso de uma ala sem que a equipe do hospital soubesse dos interesses da CIA.	1955
50	Projeto de financiamento cancelado.	1955
52	Providenciar serviços de consultoria e fornecimento de agentes químicos.	1958
53	Revisar a literatura russa e americana com respeito a questões enfrentadas por outros subprojetos.	1955-1960
63	Reembolsar alguém por serviços prestados	1956-1961
64	Compensar Dr. Geschickter por serviços prestados	1955-1956
67	Pesquisas em bibliotecas, consultas e traduções em literatura de interesse	1957
74	Patrocínio de pesquisas pequenas por parte da SIHE	1958-1962
79	Patrocínio obtido por parte da Rand Foundation	1957-1962
131	Pagar salário e outras despesas de um agente.	1961
141	Não especificado. Provavelmente despesas acumuladas.	1962

E alguns são simplesmente desconhecidos.

93	Desconhecido. Sem informações sobre.	1962
144	Desconhecido. Sem informações sobre.	1963
145	Desconhecido. Sem informações sobre.	1963

SUB-PROJECT NO. 93

PRINCIPAL RESEARCHER AND LOCATION: Unknown

OBJECTIVE AND DETAILS OF WORK: Unknown. No indication in file of purpose of sub-project.

APPROXIMATE TIME SPAN: FY-1962

SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS: Unknown

FUNDING:

COVER MECHANISM: Medical Sciences Research Foundation

APPROXIMATE TOTAL: \$15,080

RESEARCH PARTICIPANT: Unknown

OTHER SPONSOR: Unknown

NAMES OF CIA MONITORS: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

APPROVERS: Mr. C. V. S. Roosevelt
[REDACTED]

O relatório do comitê de Church apontava o MKDELTA como um procedimento especial para controlar o uso de materiais do MKULTRA em operações no exterior. Além de utilizar as drogas desenvolvidas como instrumentos de interrogatório, elas também foram usadas como formas de assédio, descrédito e invalidação.

A special procedure, designated MKDELTA, was established to govern the use of MKULTRA materials abroad. Such materials were used on a number of occasions. Because MKULTRA records were destroyed, it is impossible to reconstruct the operational use of MKULTRA materials by the CIA overseas; it has been determined that the use of these materials abroad began in 1953, and possibly as early as 1950.

Drugs were used primarily as an aid to interrogations, but MKULTRA/MKDELTA materials were also used for harassment, discrediting, or disabling purposes. According to an Inspector General Survey of the Technical Services Division of the CIA in 1957—an inspection which did not discover the MKULTRA project involving the surreptitious administration of LSD to unwitting, nonvolunteer

Um memorando de 1963 classifica o MKULTRA como a fase R&D (research and development), ao passo que MKDELTA denota o sistema “DD/P” para o controle operacional da aplicação desses materiais.

DD/P é uma sigla para Deputy Director/Plans, que remete ao diretor do National Clandestine Service, responsável por operações clandestinas (feitas de forma que elas não sejam percebidas pela população geral).

Em seguida, menciona-se que se trata de um programa para cobrir os testes destes materiais em cidadãos americanos sem consentimento. É uma operação de campo, de alto risco e baixo rendimento.

1. MKULTRA encompasses the R&D phase of a program concerned with "the research and development of chemical, biological, and radiological materials capable of employment in clandestine operations to control human behavior. The end products of such research are subject to very strict controls including a request for the personal approval of the DD/P for any operational use made of these end products.

2. MKULTRA is the R&D phase, MKDELTA denotes the DD/P system for control of the operational employment of such materials.

3. "It is firm doctrine in TSD that testing of materials under accepted scientific procedures fails to disclose the full pattern of reactions and attributions that may occur in operational situations. TSD initiated a program for covert testing of materials on unwitting US citizens in 1953."

4. "The final step in the research and development sequence is the delivery of MKULTRA materials and the MKDELTA control system governing their employment in clandestine operations."

5. "As of 1960 no effective knockout pill, truth serum, aphrodisiac, or recruitment pill was known to exist. MKDELTA was described as inherently a high-risk, low-yield field of operations."

Outro registro de 1963 indica que as táticas desenvolvidas no MKDELTA são difíceis de serem aplicadas pois vários agentes se recusavam a usá-las, afirmando que elas contrariavam seus princípios morais.

27. Negative attitudes toward the use of MKDELTA materials;

problems in the training of case officers in this field:

The 1960 [Gottlieb] report observed that some case officers

have basic moral objections to the concept of MKDELTA and therefore refuse to use the materials. Some senior officers were reported to believe that the proper employment of the capability required more sophistication than most case officers possessed and that there would be a tendency toward over-reliance on and misuse of drugs in lieu of perfecting classic espionage techniques. Finally, it was suggested that MKDELTA controls were so restrictive as to have generated a general defeatism among case officers concerning the chances of getting approval for use of materials in routine rather than extreme situations. These matters will be reviewed in future

<https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:CzsMgDRsCWwJ:https://cryptome.org/mkultra-0003.htm+&cd=1&hl=pt-BR&ct=clnk&gl=br>

Uma lista oficial (<https://www.archives.gov/files/iwg/declassified-records/rg-263-cia-records/second-release-lexicon.pdf>) informa que trata-se de um criptônimo para a Technical Services Division (TSD).

MKTOPAZ

CIA Technical Services Division (TSD).

Os documentos de 1962-1963 mostram que MKTOPAZ tinha a função de providenciar documentos para missões de inteligência.

DEADLINE. KURIOT REQUESTS MKTOPAZ BE PREPARED PROCURE BACKSTOPPED

DAC DOCS FOR HIS COMMERCIAL FLIGHT BERLIN. JMWAVE WILL CABLE ETA

REF 1520 (IN 27069)*

1. **MKTOPAZ** PRESENTLY HAS EXEMPLAR WEST GERMAN ENTRY VISA

ISSUED MOSCOW EARLY 1961 AND TRANSIT VISA ISSUED 11 MAY 1962.

<https://www.maryferrell.org/showDoc.html?docId=159688&relPageId=1&search=MKTOPAZ>
<https://www.maryferrell.org/showDoc.html?docId=49214&relPageId=2>,

Uma lista oficial (<https://www.archives.gov/files/iwg/declassified-records/rg-263-cia-records/second-release-lexicon.pdf>) informa que trata-se de um criptônimo para a Technical Services Division (TSD) de Frankfurt.

MKNOVA	Technical Services unit in Frankfurt.
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Documentos entre 1969 e 1973 mostram a MKNOVA associada a operações na Europa.

TO	Chief, MKNOVA	INDEXED FOR INDEXING
INFO.	Chief, WOLOCK; Chief, EUR; Chief of Station, <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO INDEXING REQUIRED
FROM	Chief of Base, <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
SUBJECT	RYBATCALL - MHRUSH Passport Regulations	MICROFILM

https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/KUDOKKE%20C%20HANS%20JOACHIM_0006.pdf

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

Action: Para 2 below

1. We are forwarding under separate cover the following MHRUSH passport regulations which were provided by a ☐ ☐ Base unilateral asset ☐ *Kudoke* ☐ :

- a. Fachliche Weisung A 5- 4/69 betr. Reiseausweise (29 April 69).
- b. Anlage 1 (Passgesetz) der Fachl. Weisung A 5-4/69 betr. Reiseausweise (12 Oct 70).
- c. Nachweis ueber die Staatsangehoerigkeit und die Person in Melde-, Pass- und Ausweisangelegenheiten (27 May 71).

Uma lista oficial (<https://www.archives.gov/files/iwg/declassified-records/rg-263-cia-records/second-release-lexicon.pdf>) informa que trata-se de um criptônimo para a Technical Services Division (TSD) de Frankfurt.

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Chief, WOACRE	NO INDEXING REQ
Chief, EUR Chief, MKNOVA COS, C J	ONLY QUALIFIED I CAN JUDGE INDEX
Chief of Base, C J 1570	MICROFILM
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https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/SEEBODE%20C%20WALDEMAR%20%20%20VOL.%202_0062.pdf

Reference: EGGS-857, 18 December 1970

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Documentos da época permitem concluir que trata-se de uma instalação de uma linha telefônica.

Várias menções à áudio são feitas.

4. At that time a different technique was planned. The following briefly outlines the development of the operations which the Station habitually refers to as "MKTRAP":

5 February 1962: Request for operation received at MKCHARITY by Harvey C. MULFORD.

8 Feb.-Mar.1962: Design and construction of MKTRAP.

9 March 1962 : MKTRAP delivered to LIFEAT CO for placement in target area.

10 March 1962 : MKTRAP installed by LIFEAT assets and initial LP tests performed from LIFEAT VI basehouse with negative results.

14 March 1962 : LP tests conducted with revised series line connections with positive results.

6-13 April 1962: Design and construction of LP equipment.

16 April 1962 : Installation of LP equipment in

1. FAILURE OF AUDIO IN ONE SRT-9 AT LIERODE MAKES IMMEDIATE MKTRAP INSTALLATION HIGHLY DESIRABLE.

3. INITIAL TESTS WITH MP-4 AND 4 LAYER DIODES INDICATE DEFINITE SUPERIORITY IN AUDIO QUALITY TO BASIC MKTRAP CIRCUITRY AND FEASIBILITY

<https://www.maryferrell.org/showDoc.html?docId=192466&relPageId=3&search=MKTRAP>

<https://www.maryferrell.org/showDoc.html?docId=147789&relPageId=507&search=MKTRAP>

<https://www.maryferrell.org/showDoc.html?docId=159152&relPageId=479&search=MKTRAP>

Attached are copies of the MKTRAP "take" for 6 March, 16 March, and 17 March 1964. They are numbered 22, 26, and 27 respectively. The coverage numbered 23, 24, and 25 will be forwarded soonest.

Os documentos da época indicam que se tratava da casa de Harvey Mulford, na Cidade do México, utilizada como quartel general para operações.

PARMUTH and MULFORD test VLS-2 Trigger Device at
(02) CHARITY (Outside/NOC Tech Officer's residence/shop)
basehouse for possible use at LIERODE. New batteries
will be needed but otherwise system worked well.

Arehart was told yesterday but I told him not to
tell the LIENVOY people -- just keep bringing in the
reels to me (the ones I give them are not labeled so
they don't necessarily know which ones return). The
storage problem is one for us and as the reels come
in with transcriptions, I store them. When we can
erase them, I'll take off the labels and send them
back out. Arehart agrees with me that we have a month
to six weeks reserve. Nevertheless, am requesting 500
new ones - if not needed for this, we can store half of
them with MKCHARITY FOR not-yet-known targets.

~~SECRET~~ 011730Z

NRID INFO DIR CITE MEXI 6749

LIHACK MKCHARITY

REF NRID 0305/50719) #

1. GOOD EARTH GROUND TO ACTUATOR CASE AND A 2.5 MILLIHENRY COIL
IN EACH LEG OF TELEPHONE LINE WITH A. 01 MICROFARAD CAPACITOR

<https://www.maryferrell.org/showDoc.html?docId=186361&relPageId=1&search=MKCHARITY>

<https://www.maryferrell.org/showDoc.html?docId=27928&relPageId=2&search=MKCHARITY>

<https://www.maryferrell.org/showDoc.html?docId=30414&relPageId=2&search=MKCHARITY>

The objective of this project is to provide,
through a [] telephone tap operation, information
on the activities of selected individuals and groups in
response to both Station needs and Headquarters requests.

2. Agents:

a. LIEMBRACE-8 who normally functions under the
MKCHARITY Project was actively employed in the technical
phase of the operation during the home leave period of
principal outside case officer, David M. WILSTED.

b. During the past project year, 5 indigenous
basehouse keepers were dropped from the project. LIFEUD-14
and LIFEUD-17, a married couple, decided on separation and
eventual divorce, thus making the continuance of their
basehouse keeping duties impossible. LIFEUD-22 and LIFEUD-23,
son and mother, occupy a basehouse that was originally
intended to be used for LIFEAT but is being used only in
another operation. LIFEUD-27 was granted a POA during
the project year but was never recruited.

A investigação de 1977 aponto que se tratava de uma continuação na porção não terminada das atividades da MKULTRA.

After the 3 August hearing, my Staff assembled the few documents then available on MKSEARCH, the follow-on project under which the non-terminated portion of MKULTRA activities was funded. The same officer who had been responsible for discovering the seven boxes of MKULTRA material which gave us our first detailed insight into the 149 MKULTRA sub-projects reasoned that the mechanics of funding and record keeping should have been similar for both programs. He had already ascertained that there were no MKSEARCH files among the budget and fiscal holdings of the Office of Technical Service (OTS) at the Agency's retired records center where

Um documento de 1964 reforça que americanos não deveriam ser utilizados no projeto MKSEARCH. Porém, isso não parece ter dado certo, como o próximo memorando indica.

2. The DCI holds on his desk the papers on MKSEARCH and fully intends to render a decision one way or the other soon. It strikes me that one possible solution is to avoid a totally black or totally white decision. In order to keep abreast of the state of the art, and in order to avoid missing any bets for the future, the testing program, using unwitting people, could be approved with the stipulation that Americans not be used. Though this would complicate the program for TSD, I am convinced there is enough imagination that they could make the program meaningful, a bit more moral, and certainly less risky.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP80B01676R001300100003-6.pdf>

Um memorando de 1964 afirma que trata-se de um projeto para testar drogas exóticas em americanos sem consentimento.

4. We are holding the papers for your session with the Director, et al, ~~tomorrow~~ ^{TODAY} on MKSEARCH, the program for testing exotic drugs on unwitting Americans. A pre-session with Helms, Gottlieb, and Earman is tentatively scheduled for 2:00 ~~tomorrow~~ ^{TODAY} for a meeting with the DCI at 2:30. Since the DCI has a 1:00 lunch appointment with the President, this may all slip, but I will keep track of it ~~tomorrow~~.
^{TODAY}



25X1
extremely,
frightfully and
frankly
sensitive.

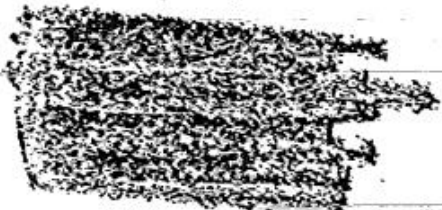
O único subprojeto que temos informação, número 3, envolveu a prisão de Vacaville, uma instituição médica na Califórnia.


Pursuant to my earlier correspondence with you, enclosed are copies of all available documents which relate to Subproject 3 of Project MKSEARCH and involve the Vacaville Facility and SIMPR in these activities. These materials are in the same form in which they have been made available to the public except that, in order to allow you to judge the nature and extent of the Facility's involvement, the name of the Facility and SIMPR have been reinserted wherever they appear in the original documents. The information which remains deleted includes the names of all other institutions and organizations, all individuals, and CIA employees except those who have been publicly acknowledged by the Agency at some prior time.

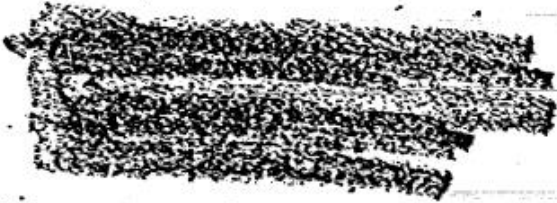
If you should have further questions after reviewing these materials, please do not hesitate to contact me.

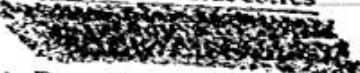


Uma lista de instituições relacionadas ao projeto sobreviveu, mas boa parte dela está oculta.

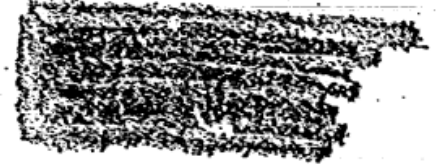

MKSEARCH 3

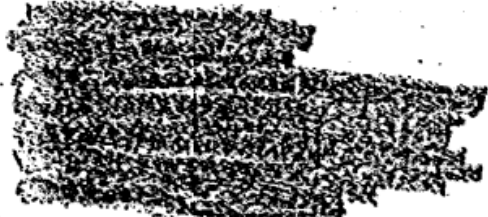

MKSEARCH 2

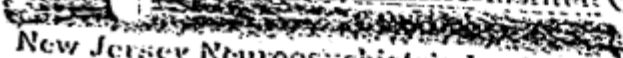

MKSEARCH 2

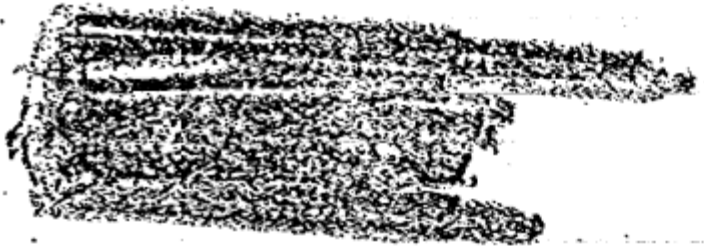
Bureau of Narcotics



Drug Enforcement Administration
1405 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20547



MKSEARCH 5


MKSEARCH 3

New Jersey Neuropsychiatric Institute

New Jersey Neuropsychiatric Institute
Box 100
Skillman, N.J. 08558


MKSEARCH 7


MKSEARCH 3

Vacaville State Prison


California Medical Facility
Vacaville, California 95688

MKSEARCH 3

Poucas coisas sobre o MKSEARCH sobreviveram à destruição de 1973.

5. Re Reference 1d, very little of MKSEARCH (part of MKULTRA) escaped destruction. What did escape can be sanitized upon the conclusion of the BLUEBIRD/ARTICHOKE effort, and could be made available in sanitized form in late November or early December.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP80M00165A003100020004-5.pdf>

Em uma das audições no senado, Ed Gordon afirmou que o projeto chamaa-se apenas CHICKWIT, sem o MK. Tratava-se de um programa para levantar informações sobre drogas e fármacos estrangeiros, nunca havendo nenhum tipo de experimento.

Senator KENNEDY. Would you just identify yourself, please?

Mr. GORDON. I am Ed Gordon. I will address the OFTEN/CHICKWIT. CHICKWIT was, as stated in some of the material you have, a program to get foreign drugs, information on foreign pharmaceuticals, developments in Europe and the Far East. There was no testing scheduled, and our records indicate that there never was any testing of any kind under project CHICKWIT.

A investigação de 1977 aponto que se tratava de um programa providenciar suporte para operações clandestinas, estocar materiais lateais e incapacitantes para uso do TSD e manter itens prontos para disseminação de materiais químicos e biológicos.

1. Chemical and Biological Activities ^{46a}

Against this background, the Central Intelligence Agency entered into a special agreement with the Army on a project which the CIA codenamed **MKNAOMI**. The original purpose of **MKNAOMI** is difficult to determine. Few written records were prepared during its 18-year existence; most of the documents relating to it have been destroyed; and persons with knowledge of its early years have either died or have been unable to recall much about their association with the project. However, it is fair to conclude from the types of weapons developed for the CIA, and from the extreme security associated with **MKNAOMI**, that the possibility of first use of biological weapons by the CIA was contemplated.

The Army agreed that the Special Operations Division (SOD) at Fort Detrick would assist the CIA in developing, testing, and maintaining biological agents and delivery systems. By this agreement, CIA acquired the knowledge, skill, and facilities of the Army to develop biological weapons suited for CIA use. In 1967, the CIA summarized **MKNAOMI** objectives:

- a. To provide for a covert support base to meet clandestine operational requirements.
- b. To stockpile severely incapacitating and lethal materials for the specific use of TSD [Technical Services Division].
- c. To maintain in operational readiness special and unique items for the dissemination of biological and chemical materials.

suits to be expected under operational conditions."

Under an agreement reached with the Army in 1952, the Special Operations Division (SOD) at Fort Detrick was to assist CIA in developing, testing, and maintaining biological agents and delivery

systems. By this agreement, CIA acquired the knowledge, skill, and facilities of the Army to develop biological weapons suited for CIA use.

SOD developed darts coated with biological agents and pills containing several different biological agents which could remain potent for weeks or months. SOD also developed a special gun for firing darts coated with a chemical which could allow CIA agents to incapacitate a guard dog, enter an installation secretly, and return the dog to consciousness when leaving. SOD scientists were unable to develop a similar incapacitant for humans. SOD also physically transferred to CIA personnel biological agents in "bulk" form, and delivery devices, including some containing biological agents.

In addition to the CIA's interest in biological weapons for use against humans, it also asked SOD to study use of biological agents against crops and animals. In its 1967 memorandum, the CIA stated:

- d. To provide for the required surveillance, testing, upgrading, and evaluation of materials and items in order to assure absence of defects and complete predictability of results to be expected under operational conditions.⁴⁷

Essas investigações levantaram as informações por meio de entrevistas, já que não haviam registros escritos sobreviventes.

2. It was explained that MKNAOMI had been discovered only recently as a result of personal recollections by people not directly involved and that available records left large gaps in our ability to understand what had taken place. ~~He~~ stated that the Detrick project had been established and was used as a source of specialized technical support in the areas of BW and CW. He agreed that its origins were in the early 1950's. Its establishment was a rather natural step in view of OSS experience which had involved the development and use of two types of lethal tablets and other exotic weapon devices.

ties between involved personnel at Detrick and the Agency. MKNAOMI activities covered a broad spectrum and involved the development of materials useful for many different purposes. Insofar as affecting human behavior was concerned, interests ranged from very temporary minor disablement (such as inability to deliver a speech well) to more serious and longer incapacitation to death.

6. In amplifying his statement about the number of requests for support in this area, ~~he~~ provided a number of examples. These included suicide agents for the U-2 pilots, L-pills, means for incapacitating guards or guard dogs, material to anesthetize the inhabitants of a building so as to allow its entry, material to dissolve the Berlin Wall, aphrodisiacs for operational use, etc. He gave the impression of TSD's being besieged with wild ideas for which they were to provide the magic potion that would make them work. Few were seriously considered.

(146143)

Essas investigações levantaram as informações por meio de entrevistas, já que não haviam registros escritos sobreviventes.

3. I began the interview by giving ██████████ a run-down on our understanding of the Ft. Detrick project and the image of that effort projected by the limited record of the MKNAOMI file. I pointed out that one of the clearly defined purposes of the project as stated in TSD documents was to maintain a stockpile of lethal agents and disseminating systems in readiness for operational use and that this in association with the current furor about assassinations had caused some obvious concern within the Agency about this program which had not been alleviated by available records. It was our hope that ██████████ could fill some gaps in our knowledge. He was told that whatever he could provide should be given on a complete voluntary basis and that he should feel free not to say anything if he so chose.

(146172)

Vários venenos foram descobertos em um prédio referentes ao projeto MKNAOMI:

Agency unit responsible for assisting the FBI. Later in the summer, after the discovery of MKNAOMI's shellfish toxin and other poisons in a disused laboratory in South Building, OTS was again in public view. ADDS&T Stevens and DCI Colby testified before the Senate Select Committee on the matter. The toxin was eventually transferred to the Food and Drug Admin-

A investigação de 1977 aponto que o MKNAOMI teria sido encerrado em 1970 com a proibição do uso de armas biológicas, ordenando o descarte de estoques de armas bacteriológicas existentes.

MKNAOMI was terminated in 1970. On November 25, 1969, President Nixon renounced the use of any form of biological weapons that kill or incapacitate and ordered the disposal of existing stocks of bacteriological weapons. On February 14, 1970, the President clarified the extent of his earlier order and indicated that toxins—chemicals that are not living organisms but are produced by living organisms—were considered biological weapons subject to his previous directive and were to be destroyed. Although instructed to relinquish control of material held for the CIA by SOD, a CIA scientist acquired approximately 11 grams of shellfish toxin from SOD personnel at Fort Detrick which were stored in a little-used CIA laboratory where it went undetected for five years.¹⁰

O projeto foi aprovado em 10 de março de 1966, com a motivação de se obter melhores e mais seguros métodos de controle comportamental, e apoiar as necessidades da Divisão a respeito de agentes químicos e biológicos afetando comportamento.

1. The first contract in support of Project OFTEN was approved by the then _____ on 10 March 1966. The DCI at that time was Admiral Raborn and the DDCI was Richard Helms.

2. The memorandum in support of that proposal stated, "This work is in support of continuing _____ needs for better and safer behavioral control tools and in support of _____ Division's requirements concerning chemical and biological agents affecting behavior."

Um projeto inicialmente envolvido em análise de drogas evoluiu para um projeto maior, baseado em computadores, voltado para o estudo de desenvolvimentos internacionais em toxicologia que podiam representar ameaças para os americanos. Em 1970, o projeto abrigava 9 subprojetos.

3. A Materials Analysis Project was initiated by [redacted] in 1970.

Work in this area had already begun in 1966 under the old Behavior Control Project. The work, initially a drug screening program, has developed into a large, closely held, computer based project concerned with world-wide developments in toxicology leading to potential threats to American officials and technicians. The project is intended to enhance Agency capability to detect and nullify exploitation of U.S. personnel by means of material agents (drugs). At present, the project consists of nine contracts including two no-cost actions plus one large in-house effort with its own dedicated computer terminals and isolated screen room.

4. During the month of June 1970, a comprehensive briefing on this project was given to [redacted] and Dr. [redacted]. This group approved the project. i.e., its scope and purpose.

(21967)

Uma descrição de 1966 selecionava companhias envolvidas e tinha foco em compostos afetando motivação, julgamento e emoções.

In OFTEN Project Review held 30 November 1966 the following points were brought out:

1. _____ have been approached. Eight companies have been left drafts of our contractual agreements, these are _____ have responded.
2. Companies that are yet to be approached include _____
3. There are reasons for which I would not wish to approach _____ personally but would prefer Dr. _____ to do so.
4. In addition, it would be helpful for Dr. _____ to assist in visit to drug companies in Philadelphia and the New York area.
5. Eleven compound samples have been received and turned over to _____ Labs. These are _____
6. _____ is in the process of developing various Behavioral Screen. It was agreed to hold any sample screening in abeyance until the screening methods have been fully developed. Dr. _____ will consult with _____ on Behavioral tests.
7. An _____ panel will be established, including members of _____ as observers, for the purpose of selecting compounds to be submitted to _____
8. Emphasis will be placed on compounds affecting motivation, judgment and emotions.

Um memorando de 1974, no cancelamento do projeto, afirmava que o projeto lidava com efeitos comportamentais de compostos em humanos. Diversos compostos foram obtidos e catalogados, e uma nova pesquisa estava sendo empreendida para descobrir novos compostos.

Em Edgewood, foram feitos testes em voluntários do exército.

2. The project dealt with the behavioral effects of chemical compounds (drugs) on humans. Numerous sources of compounds and data bases were used including private industry, other U.S. Government agencies, and foreign sources. An entire research cycle was set up, from the discovery of new compounds or the development of hybrids, to animal screening, to clinical (human) testing. Numerous data bases were acquired to help refine our search for candidate compounds.

3. The following activities were conducted with the Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Maryland. We obtained a large data base from them containing their animal toxicity screen data. They supplied U.S. Army volunteers for testing of our candidate compounds. We transferred funds to them for their efforts. As a result of this testing something called the "Boomer" was developed. After the project was cancelled one more data base was received containing their clinical data on humans. As the project had been cancelled this data base was not exploited but remained in storage. At a recent request of I visited the Building to help them determine

Outro memorando de 1973 descrevia os experimentos feitos em Edwood.

4. Preliminary laboratory work was undertaken to determine the solubility and [redacted] of #3167. Additional work was undertaken to develop laboratory tests to identify the agent in blood. Further work was carried out on the masking effects of such common medicinals as aspirin, barbiturates, etc. The agent was found [redacted] A good solvent was discovered. A detection test for #3167 was developed, but barbiturates were found to completely mask its presence.

5. Twenty human volunteer subjects, five prisoners (Holmesbury State Prison, Holmesbury, Pa.) and fifteen military volunteers in the [redacted] program were tested. Both the [redacted] were found to be effective with symptoms lasting up to six weeks.

7. In addition to the above project, in 1967, [redacted] established a contract through Edgewood with [redacted] for the collection of information on and samples of new psychopharmaceuticals developed in Europe and [redacted] The focus was on unpublished data and unusual new developments. Agency support of this action consisted of [redacted] in 1967, and [redacted] in 1969. The Agency took advantage of a pre-existing contract between Edgewood and [redacted] for the collection of information on foreign chemical and pharmaceutical developments. Agency redirection, beginning in 1967, consisted of focusing on psychoactive drugs and on the collection of samples.

8. Agency support of both the clinical testing of EA #3167 and of the collection of information on and samples of foreign developments was terminated in January 1973. The [redacted] transferred to Edgewood in 1972 for an enlarged foreign collection effort was withdrawn in January 1973. Expenditures for the human testing program were gradually reduced as subjects were cleared from the program during the necessary post-test follow-up observational and examination period. Agency involvement in the above activities was closely held at all times.

(21972)

Um anexo de 1974 relata os conteúdos presentes na documentação do projeto.

File #1: OFTEN -- Correspondence, 11/65-3/68

File #2: Contract 1966-1970

File #3: Contract 1971

Reports:

1. & 2. 3/4/68, Final Report, Studies of Screening of Chemical Compounds for Detection of Behavioral Effects, Contract (Two Copies)
3. & 4. 6/24/68, Interim Report, Contract (Two Copies)
5. 10/24/68, Report Regarding Contract "...set down for the record the procedure that has evolved this year on the project..."
6. & 7. 11/2/68, Interim Report, Contract (Two Copies)
8. 2/26/69, Proposal, Extension of Contract
9. 2/17/69, Technical Proposal, Follow-on to Contract
10. & 11. 7/2/69, Final Report, "Studies of Screening of Chemical Compounds for Detection of Behavioral Effects," Contract
12. 3/12/70, Proposal, Follow-on to Contract

File #4: Contract 4/1/71-2/4/72

File #5: Contract 1972-1973

Box #1 (Cont'd.)

File #6: OFTEN -- Neurotransmitters and Tissue Culture Screens

File #7: Contract 1972-1973

File #8: Personal Services, 1969-1970

Box #2

CHICK-HIT

File #1: Edgewood Arsenal, Contract 1969-1972

File #2: Edgewood Arsenal, Contract 1973

Reports:

1. 6/25/64, Quarterly Report #1, "European and Far Eastern Biological Information,"
2. 7/27/66, Quarterly Report #4, "European and Far Eastern Biological Information,"
3. 11/1/68, Quarterly Report #2, "European and Far Eastern Biological Information,"
4. 9/1/68, Quarterly Report #1, "European and Far Eastern Biological Information,"

OFTEN REPORTS

1. "Addendum Grooming Activity of Albion Mice Effect of"
2. Appendix Second Quarterly Report (no date)

Um anexo de 1974 relata os conteúdos presentes na documentação do projeto.

Box #2 (Cont'd.)

3. Contract 1 "Third Quarterly Report on

4. on Contract 1 "Fourth Quarterly Report, Vol. I

Box #3

OFTEN REPORTS

1. on Contract 1 "Fourth Quarterly Report, Vol. II

2. Contract 1 10/6/70, "Quarterly Report on

3. Contract 1 "6th Quarterly Report on

4. 1 "First Quarterly Report on Contract

5. Contract 1 10/28/71, "Second Quarterly Report on

Box #4

OFTEN REPORTS

1. 11/1/70 to 4/30/71 on Contract 1 "Quarterly Report Covering

2. Contract 1 "Third Quarterly Report on

3. Contract 1 "First Quarterly Report on covering 2/16/72 to 5/16/72"

Box #5

Computer tabulation of clinical test data on response of humans to drugs being studied

PROJECT OFTEN

Box #5 (Cont'd.)

Computer tabulation of clinical test data on response of mice to drugs being studied

Tape and computer tabulation of the [Hierak-Index]

Box #6

Tape #202
Tape #335
Tape #293
Tape #308
Tape #220

Original test data from Edgewood Arsenal on mice treated with drugs - 80-character card images (approx. 60 cases of cards)

Box #7

Tape #384
Tape #385
Tape #386
Tape #387
Tape #388

Duplicate of tapes contained in Box #6

Box #8

Tape #305 and its duplicate -
Tape #190
Tape #353 and its duplicate -
Tape #204
Tape #043 and its duplicate -
Tape #260

Original raw data from sequential card or print images

Box #9

Tape #196 and its duplicate -
Tape #252
Tape #283 and its duplicate -
Tape #356

of [] and Edgewood final data bases.

Um anexo de 1974 relata os conteúdos presentes na documentação do projeto.

PROJECT OTTEN

Box #10

(472)

Tape #307 and its duplicate -	} of Edgewood and final data bases, as well as [Designation for an output of a file as it physically exists on disk. Hence, a data file would in- clude the inverted files, as well as the data. Would be difficult to use without the
Tape #395	
Tape #295 and its duplicate -	
Tape #195	
Tape #153 and its duplicate -	
Tape #157	
Tape #103 and its duplicate -	
Tape #192	

Box #11

Tape #340 and its duplicate -	} Original [Miswesser Line Retention (MLR)] from Edgewood Original human clinical data from Edgewood
Tape #343	
Tape #372	
Tape #144	
Tape #159	
Tape #098	

One (1) listing with blue cover - sample printout of Edgewood data.

One (1) listing with black cover - printout of human clinical data from Edgewood.

One (1) set of blank forms to correspond with human clinical data.

Um anexo de 1974 relata os conteúdos presentes na documentação do projeto.